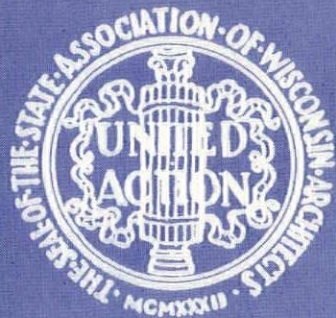


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THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN
ARCHITECTS — THE WISCONSIN CHAPTER A.I.A. AND THE PRODUCERS
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SEPTEMBER

1944

VOL. 12 NO. 9



ENTRANCE PORCH, ST. MARY'S SCHOOL OF NURSING, MADISON
LEWIS SIBERZ ARCHITECT MADISON, WIS.

THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT

Official Publication

The State Association of Wisconsin Architects

Wisconsin Chapter, The American Institute of Architects

Producers' Council Club of Wisconsin

LEIGH HUNT, F.A.I.A., Editor and Publisher

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152 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee

Daly 5103

Published Monthly

Subscription, \$1.00 per year

Address all communications for publication to Editor
152 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

Entered as third class matter March second, 1944—at the Post office at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, under the act of March 3, 1879.

LAUNCHING OF CARGO VESSEL TO BE IN OCTOBER

A letter from Arthur A. Ornst, Chairman, and Peter A. Schoemann, Vice-Chairman, of the Joint Committee of the Building Construction Industry and Union Employees of the A. F. of L. on the christening of the Committee's cargo vessel, was published in the August Wisconsin Architect. Since then, many inquiries as to the date have come in from those wanting to attend the ceremony.

As the Wisconsin Architect goes to press, no exact date has been decided upon. However, it will be on a Sunday in the middle of October, either the fifteenth or the twenty-second. Arrangements have been made for a representative gathering from all groups, and a certain number of tickets will be distributed among the various Committee Captains. Therefore, it behooves all interested to make early requests for tickets.

The launching will take place at Froemming Bros. Inc. shipyards, 1901 S. First Street, Milwaukee, on the Kinnickinnic River.

In order to stimulate interest in the scrap paper drive, the Committee has decided that the christening should be by a "Queen" who will be selected by a Victory Corps, representing all city high schools, and composed of those most active in the paper drives.

Inasmuch as the Joint Committee's entry in the 5th War Loan Drive was two weeks late, many members of the various groups had committed their pledges to outside groups. Thus, the Joint Committee was only barely able to attain its goal of \$1,750,000.

In view of this fact and the coming War Loan Drive, Captains are urged to lay their groundwork so as to be off to a good start early in November, thus making sure that allocations of pledges be made to their own particular groups.

* * * * *

Are many of your clients filled with self-pity because they can afford to install but one bathroom in their house? Calm them by explaining in a subtle sort of way that in Sweden the people are allowed hot water for baths only twice a year and that in celebration of Christmas and Easter.

DO YOU ARCHITECTS HELP TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC?

By GERALD J. RICE

Attorney for the State Ass'n
of Wisconsin Architects

Regulation of the professions of architecture and professional engineering by the State Registration Act (Section 101.31, Wisconsin Statutes) is founded upon the theory that public welfare will be protected and life, health and property will be safeguarded by properly qualifying architects and professional engineers and by prohibiting persons not so qualified from engaging in the practice of the profession or using the title "architect" and "professional engineer".

Qualification of architects and engineers for registration is accomplished by presenting satisfactory evidence of technical skill, and of good character and repute, to the State Board of Registration as provided by the statutes. After registration, any registered person may be disqualified and his registration revoked after a hearing by the State Board if he is found guilty of

1. practicing fraud or deceit in obtaining a certificate of registration; or
2. any gross negligence, incompetency or misconduct in the practice of his profession.

Revokes License

Occasionally the Board receives complaints concerning registrants and in a recent case revoked a license. This case found its way to the State Supreme Court and is now part of the Case Reports. The acts of the architect constituting negligence, incompetency and misconduct are set forth in such reports and constitute a yardstick for measuring future cases. This case of revocation is an example of how the Board serves in a practical manner to protect the public.

Prohibiting persons not properly qualified and registered from engaging in the practice or using the titles of the professions of architecture and professional engineering is effected by the threat of a penalty for conviction of a violation. Such penalty is a fine of from \$100.00 to \$500.00 or imprisonment for not more than three months, or both.

Thus the public is protected from being misled and imposed upon by unqualified persons and may deal with registered persons relying upon the fact that they have met certain prescribed requirements of ability and good character. Of course no law by itself insures that every registered person will remain competent or ethical, or that unregistered persons will not violate the law. Enforcement of the law largely depends upon prompt attention to complaints and punishment for wilful violators. Persons most likely to hear complaints about those doing the work of their professions are registered architects and professional engineers, and it is their obvious duty to the public to act upon such complaints.

Complaints

Frequently an unregistered person who is complained of and whose violation is reported by a registered person, charges that he is being persecuted and that a vindictive effort is being made to "get him" and remove a competitor. This charge is made particularly where

(Continued on Page 6)

WORK OF CIVIC DESIGN COMMITTEE, WISCONSIN CHAPTER, A. I. A., PRAISED BY VARIOUS CITY PLANNING ORGANIZATIONS

Because of his education and training, the architect should be the best qualified member of a community to take part in all civic planning and design problems, Harry Bogner, Chairman of the Civic Design Committee of the Wisconsin Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, declares.

Although it has been in existence but one year, the Chapter's Civic Design Committee already has done much constructive work, its proposals having won appreciative comments from the Board of Harbor Commissioners, the Board of Public Land Commissioners, the County Planning Department, the City Club's Committee on City Planning, and other civic planning groups.

"The important feature of civic planning is that each part of the community plan have its proper environment," Mr. Bogner said, discussing the conclusions of his committee. "This applies not only to the living areas but also to industrial, commercial, manufacturing, and cultural sections.

"Instead of spot-planning," he said, "which we are definitely against, there must be an over-all plan. And this must have a broad approach. Too much time should not be spent on the minute parts of the picture. The important thing is to get this over-all plan underway. Then it naturally follows that the details will be taken care of automatically."

Mr. Bogner explained that when first getting into the field of civic design, one is confused by the many details such as zoning, arterials, neighborhoods, transportation, blight, and particularly by the many mistakes of past bad planning, mainly brought about by a short sighted policy of planning solely for immediate profit in dollars and cents. He said, "One easily loses the proper perspective and forgets about the natural geographic advantages—topography, the water front, rivers, lakes, and lay of the land which induced the first people to settle and start a community. Many of these original geographic and environmental advantages have been lost sight of though years of neglect and short-sighted planning for the profits of individuals. These must now, by careful study and planning, be rehabilitated and much of the past checkerboard, which entirely neglects the run of the waterways, hills and valleys, must be gradually done away with."

The most outstanding venture of the Chapter's Civic Design Committee is its proposal for a "Breathing Spot" along the east bank of the Milwaukee River between Edison, Kilbourn, and State Streets.

Breathing Spot

The Committee proposes that the dock be extended and completed between State street and Kilbourn avenue on the east side of the river, with steps leading down from Kilbourn and State at the end of the bridges to a walk and promenade at the water level. On top of the dock would be a railway, some benches, and shade trees. Instead of grading an even plain from Edison Street down to the river, it is thought best to drop the entire area between the river and Edison Street to the level of the dock with a retaining bank, or wall, along the public walk and Edison Street. The

dock, also, should incorporate landing facilities for small boats.

Upon working out this scheme, Mr. Bogner submitted the layout to A. C. Bromm, City Planner of the Board of Public Land Commissioners, stating in his accompanying letter that "To develop this property as indicated, would show the public how attractive the river bank can be made and how a dilapidated section can, by proper planning, be rehabilitated," adding that "Our Committee stands ready to help in the realization of this layout and also in the working out of the Master Plan for our City."

Shortly after, Mr. Bogner was in receipt of the following letter from H. C. Brockel, Municipal Port Director, of the Board of Harbor Commissioners. "We note by the March issue of the Wisconsin Architect just received, that the Civic Design Committee of the Wisconsin Chapter, American Institute of Architects, under your chairmanship, proposes that the east bank of the Milwaukee River between Edison, Kilbourn, and State Streets be made into a breathing spot. We note that sketches showing your proposals have been prepared and submitted to the Land Commission.

"We are quite interested in this proposal inasmuch as it is the function of the Board of Harbor Commissioners to maintain dock walls adjacent to municipal properties. It is contemplated that as soon as funds and construction materials are available, the Board will build a new dock wall adjacent to this property, which is perhaps the most unsightly in the downtown district. Following construction of the dock walls to restore the river bank, this property could well be made into a breathing spot as proposed by your group or into a municipal parking station, which could be suitably landscaped and beautified.

"We are giving this project serious thought, and if copies of your sketches are available, we would be glad to have them for our files."

Approve Scheme

The consultations developing, resulted in Mr. Bogner's sending the following letter to the Chapter's Civic Design Committee:

"Our suggested river development has been approved by the Land Commission. The City Planning Engineer, Commissioner of Public Works, and the City Engineer have been asked to work out the scheme in more detail and prepare an estimate of the cost. Your chairman has been asked to present the scheme to the City Planning Committee of the City Club on May 1 for their consideration.

"After having spent several hours in the City Planning Department and talking with the men there, I now feel that our Architects' Committee can be of the greatest help in arriving at a Milwaukee Master Plan if we now devote our energy toward getting clear in our own minds as to what we think the ideal Milwaukee should be and what amenities it should offer its inhabitants.

"If we have in our own minds a basic picture of the city to be finally achieved, we will be able to better evaluate and judge the merits of all the various proposals for portions of the Master Plan, such as—Lake

Front; Civic Center; Down-town Business; Arterials; Super truck highways; Slum Clearance; River Development, etc., etc.

"Before we meet again I would appreciate it if each committee member would send me a list of the fundamentals which he believes should be incorporated in The Master Plan, how big a city we should plan for, and also what he believes our rehabilitated city should offer its inhabitants."

Mr. Bogner's ensuing talk before the City Club Committee, prompted Erich C. Stern, chairman, to send the following letter to the Public Land Commission:

"At a meeting held May 1, 1944, by the Committee on City Planning of the City Club of Milwaukee, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas the Civic Design Committee of the Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A., has heretofore proposed to the Public Land Commission the conversion into a public park of the half block between Edison Avenue and the River, and extending from East Kilbourn Avenue, to East State Street;

"Resolved by the Committee on City Planning that said general proposal be and the same hereby is seconded and endorsed."

Submits Plans

In mid-June the entire Design Committee met in the office of the City Planner, whereupon Mr. Bromm wrote to Mr. Bogner:

"The Board of Public Land Commissioners is sending you copies of the following preliminary plans and studies: The Lake Front Development; Court House Area Street System, Scheme A; A Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Terminal, Scheme B; Tentative Thoroughfare Plan; Primary Truck Route Plan; Existing Elementary School System and its Relation to the Principal Thoroughfares.

"These preliminary plans are submitted to you for your use in examining these tentative proposals and studies. Your comments and criticisms will be appreciated by the Board in its consideration of these and other developing studies. I realize it will be somewhat difficult to evaluate items IV and V (Thoroughfare and Truck Route Plans) without other relative data—such as an overall land use pattern—but we do not have these data available in reproduction form for distribution. Some clarifying data have been placed upon maps, which can be borrowed from our office for short intervals.

"The thoroughfares designated have not been studied in detail nor has there been a definite determination as to specific function, width, and character, although considerable attention has been given to many elements of the Master Plan in the study of these systems of routes. However, a careful study of these routes by your committee should provoke thought and, I dare say, raise many questions. It is unfortunate that the maps in themselves do not reveal the correlative thinking embodied in the few lines of delineation.

"As other studies and plans develop, we shall be very glad to submit them to you."

Heretofore, the members of the Civic Design Committee had been holding evening meetings once a week, but now with these large scale plans at their disposal, and warm weather coming on, they saw the need not only for a meeting place of ample size, but a cool, comfortable spot, far from the maddening crowd.

The Walrus club room on the ground floor of the Cudahy Tower apartments at E. Mason street and N. Prospect avenue, appeared to be the answer. And so each Tuesday afternoon, fanned by a cooling breeze from off Lake Michigan, the Committee, undisturbed, even by the ring of a telephone, set to work.

The Land Commissioners' plans were tacked up on the walls. The committee studied them thoroughly, analyzing with pro's and con's. Pencils were used only for notes. With the exception of the suggested layout for the Breathing Spot along the Milwaukee River, the Committee has made no drawings.

On this matter, Mr. Bogner explains, "We feel that the architects' is a group to correlate the efforts of various groups with their special interests. The actual work and drawings would be done by the departments of the various commissioners, with the Chapter's Civic Design Committee supervising as to design."

Report on Plans

Following the careful analysis of the preliminary plans, the following letter was sent to the Board of Public Land Commissioners by the Committee through Mr. Bogner, its Chairman:

"The Civic Design Committee of the Wisconsin Chapter, American Institute of Architects, has had a number of sessions at which the tentative plans submitted to us on June 13th have been studied and discussed. Following the suggestion in Mr. Bromm's letter which was sent with the submitted plans we herewith submit the following comments:

- (1) The basic scheme of the Lake Front Development meets with our approval though we do question some of the minor details of the development indicated on the drawings.
- (2) The location of a Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Terminal at 35th and Lincoln instead of the present location on Broadway appears to be good planning.
- (3) The Court House Area Street System Scheme A does not meet with our approval. Instead of the one-way traffic streets with over-and-underpass to relieve the through traffic congestion around the Court House, we suggest diverting the through-traffic off of Kilbourn Avenue to the Streets North and South of the Civic Center.
- (4) In connection with the Tentative Thoroughfare and Primary Truck Route Plans it is our conviction that too many thoroughfares have been indicated. It should be possible after further careful study and analysis to eliminate many of the routes now indicated. Fewer routes developed into Master highways with minimum intersections and possibly with planting and trees to reduce noise, will allow the traffic to flow more easily through the city, will not destroy neighborhoods, and will make a better and safer community for living rather than a dangerous traffic switch yard.

"The above comments are based on our judgment when considering each of the submitted plans and studies alone. But what might solve these individual city problems might be entirely wrong when considering the problem in connection with the 25 or 50 year Master Plan of the Metropolitan Area.

"Not until this overall plan has been determined upon, can one intelligently appraise the good and bad

features of any one of the spot plans now being considered. The Master Plan must be determined upon first. Then all detail plans can be more intelligently worked out, appraised and properly fitted into the overall scheme. Money spent for the preparation and execution of the spot plans without having the Master Plan, is very apt to be wasted.

"If Milwaukee is to continue to prosper and progress and be a good place in which to live, successfully meeting the competition of other progressive communities, it must have a well functioning plan that meets the requirements of industry, commerce, and above all, meets the healthy living, social and cultural requirements of its people.

"Therefore, our Committee strongly urges the immediate draft of an overall Master Plan and Program for the entire Metropolitan Area.

"We appreciate having been provided with the above mentioned preliminary plans for our consideration and hope that we may be of further help."

A carbon copy of the above letter was sent to E. A. Howard, Supervising Engineer of the County Regional Planning Department. In turn, Mr. Howard wrote:

"Thank you for the copy of your letter of July 22 to the Board of Public Land Commissioners, which you were kind enough to send me. I was glad to get this. It gives us some idea of the trend of thought of your Institute of Architects, and will be helpful to us in our planning work."

Asks Ordinance

At the moment the Committee is working on an ordinance which would influence the appearance of buildings, holding that unharmonious and ugly buildings harm neighboring property and tend to blight a neighborhood. Milwaukee would be a pioneer if it were to have such a statute. San Diego, Calif., and Washington, D. C., have legislation covering this matter and New York is now trying to provide such legislation.

In summing up the question of Metropolitan Planning, Mr. Bogner said, "The problem is not a simple one. Economics, financing and taxation must be considered. Much, much patience is required. All different groups and interests must be considered. Plans made without a cooperative effort will not succeed. The efforts of each committee group must bear in mind the other groups' interest. Without an overall working together—all planning efforts will fail."

Serving with Mr. Bogner on the Wisconsin Chapter's Civic Design Committee are Alexander H. Bauer, John Brust, Frank F. Drolshagen, Carl F. Eschweiler, Leigh Hunt, Elmer A. Johnson, Ralph Kloppenburg, Richard Philipp, and Arthur C. Runzler.

Mr. Bogner Assigned Duties By OWI

Mr. Bogner climaxed his interview with the announcement that in all probability he would be obliged to resign his chairmanship of the Chapter's Civic Design Committee inasmuch as he had been called East by the United States Government Office of War Information. Confirmation of his assignment, he said, would reach the office of the Wisconsin Architect at the earliest possible moment.

On Saturday morning, Sept. 23, came Mr. Bogner's telegram. He had been "appointed head field representative, top American executive German language,

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by the U. S. Government Office of War Information."

After a few weeks in the East, he will go to London where he will be assigned to his specific duties in Germany.

Mr. Bogner is exceptionally well qualified for such an appointment. He speaks German fluently, having studied in Austria for five years. Returning to the United States he finished at the University of Pennsylvania. He was with the 32nd Division in World War I, and marched across the Rhine with the Army of Occupation, staying in Germany until 1919.

Besides being a member of the Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A., he is one of the original members of the State Association of Wisconsin Architects. He is a past president of the Milwaukee Art Institute and now a member of its Board of Trustees.

Mr. Bogner will maintain his office for professional practice at 759 N. Milwaukee Street. During his absence Willis Leenhouts will carry on his work.

A chairman will shortly be appointed by the Wisconsin Chapter to replace Mr. Bogner on the Committee of Civic Design.

* * * * *

GERALD J. RICE —

(Continued from Page 2)

the complaint involves no acts resulting in actual injury to a client, but only involves a matter of advertising as an architect or engineer or offering to perform such services. In order to remove any stigma of persecution, the violator should first be advised of his violation and requested to stop it. Should he fail to stop his violation after due warning, he cannot plead ignorance of the law and lack of intent, for then he would in fact be a wilful violator.

In a proceeding to revoke a registration, charges must be preferred to the Registration Board in the form of a written affidavit by the person complaining, or the Registration Board may make its own charges. In an action to prosecute an unregistered person, a complaint or information must be signed by a complaining witness and offered to the local district attorney on the strength of which a warrant may be issued and arrest made. The prosecution of an unregistered person is a criminal action and is handled by the local district attorney with the attorney general of the State occasionally assisting. It is important to note that in any criminal action the accused is innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. Hence it is most important to refrain from prosecution until after due notice and opportunity to stop violation is given, and only after clear-cut admissible evidence is obtained to support the charges.

Incidentally, and outside of the registration act, an unregistered person may be punished in a more effective way than by criminal prosecution. If he has actually held himself out as an architect or engineer or has actually performed professional service to a client, and the client has actually relied on such representations, and can prove it, the client has the option of avoiding payment to the unregistered person for his services on the ground that such services were illegal.

Exemptions

Before making complaint or proceeding with any prosecution, it is also necessary to determine if the

suspected person is exempted from registration. In this connection the statutes exempt persons under certain circumstances from registration for the performance of work otherwise to be done by only registered persons. Thus if the charge involves only practice of architecture or professional engineering, an unregistered person may be exempt and hence not subject to prosecution. But even though one may be exempted to practice the profession, the statutes do not exempt an unregistered person from offering to practice or advertising or using a title or name tending to convey the impression that he is an architect or engineer, or advertising to furnish architectural or professional services.

Violations

In all cases of suspected violations of the Registration Act, informed architects, engineers and interested citizens should report the case to the State Board of Registration or the Executive Board of the State Association of Wisconsin Architects. As much information as possible should accompany the report including photographs of signs, window-fronts, etc. or copies of newspaper or magazine advertisements, or stationery, or statements of persons to whom representations were made or for whom work was done. In every case an effort should also be made to determine if an exemption exists. In any case where prosecution is indicated, the report and evidence will be submitted to the proper law enforcement authorities for their attention. In order to save much time and verification, all photographs should be signed by the person taking the photograph and properly identified as to the time and place. Newspaper advertisements and the like should not be clipped, but the entire page showing the name and date of issue of the publication should be forwarded with the report. Statements should be in the form of affidavits sworn to before a notary public and letterheads should have attached thereto the post-marked and dated envelope, if possible.

Such detail and care in preparation of a case is necessary if it is desired to avoid criticism that a prosecution is not in good faith. Certainly the Registration Board and the law enforcement authorities will not knowingly lend themselves to an attempt to harass and persecute on charges that are not made in good faith and supported by adequate proof.

As pointed out above, protection of the public is brought about not by the Registration Act itself, but by its efficient enforcement by the duly constituted officers of the law acting on complaints made by public-spirited and vigilant citizens.

* * * * *

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COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE HOUSING DIRECTOR APPLICANTS

Hugh R. Pomeroy, Executive Director of the National Association of Housing, Chicago, Eliot G. Fitch, President of the Marine National Exchange Bank, Milwaukee, Gerrit J. de Gelleke, Milwaukee architect, and August C. Sehr, Milwaukee real estate man, have been appointed members of the Special Examining Committee by the City Service Commission to assist Herbert W. Cornell, Chief Examiner and Secretary of the City Service Commission, in rating applicants for the position of Executive Director of the Milwaukee Housing Authority.

More than 100 requests for application blanks for the position have already been received. The salary is \$5500, with civil service and pension rights.

The examination will consist solely of appraisal of professional record, followed by oral interviews. No application will be accepted after Oct. 30. The Housing Authority will choose the executive director from the three top ranking applicants.

The members of the Housing Authority of the City of Milwaukee are Leigh Hunt, Chairman; Peter T. Schoemann, Vice-Chairman; Leon M. Gurda, Temporary Secretary; Mrs. Walter P. Blount, and the Rev. Cecil A. Fisher.

Architectural Planner

Richard W. E. Perrin, 926 N. Cass Street, Milwaukee,

has been appointed to the position of Architectural Planner on the Technical Staff of the Housing Authority.

His work will be directed toward the redeveloping of blighted areas, which should be an excellent opportunity for one of Wisconsin's younger architects.

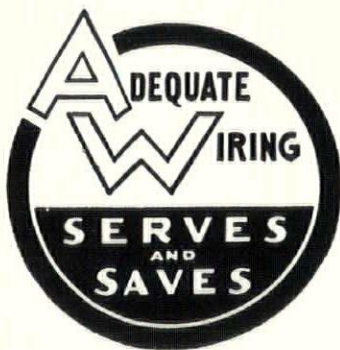
Mr. Perrin is a member of the Wisconsin Chapter of The American Institute of Architects and the State Association of Wisconsin Architects.

* * * *

John A. Dahlman, patriarch of Milwaukee construction industry, was the guest at a dinner given in his honor at the Schroeder Hotel, Thursday, September 14 at which competitors, old friends, and fellow members of the General Contractors Association joined together in lauding his many fine accomplishments and activities. Sid Siesel, of Siesel Construction Company, was toastmaster, and took charge of the program after a short message of welcome by Al Maier, president of the General Contractors Association. A biographical sketch was given by Robert Reisinger, Mr. Dahlman's competitor and friend.

Mr. Dahlman was presented with a complete tackle box, inside of which was a \$100 order for a post-war rod and reel.

Mr. Dahlman was one of the early organizers of the Concrete Builders Association—served as director of the Builders Exchange, was president of the National Association of Builders Exchanges—is active in the Association of Commerce, and helped organize the General Contractors Association of Milwaukee.



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WISCONSIN CHAPTER SECRETARY GIVES SEPTEMBER REPORT

The regular Chapter meeting convened at the City Club on Wednesday, September 13, 1944, at 12:00 o'clock noonday.

There were sixteen members present.

A general discussion concerning the revision of the City Building Code occupied a greater part of the meeting, resulting in the following motion. It was the sense of the Chapter that the tremendous amount of work involved in revising the Building Code could not be undertaken by individuals comprising the Citizens Committee without considerable sacrifice of time and monetary consideration.

"It was moved and seconded that the Chapter is in favor of the City engaging professional full time service to prepare and compile the necessary technical and statistical data for the Citizens Building Code Committee so that it may be able to decide intelligently the many problems confronting it; and it further believes that thru this procedure a new revised and up-to-date Building Code for the City can be compiled successively, intelligently and efficiently. Carried."

A discussion of membership in The American Institute of Architects and Wisconsin Chapter developed a line of reasoning in the Secretary's mind which may be of interest: "Shall membership in The American Institute of Architects be considered merely on a basis of perfunctory or mechanical procedure, or shall it be inspired by the men who have carried on throughout the years without personal aggrandizement or selfish ambition?"

Your Board has again, and you may too again, consider the position of the Architect in the Small House Field.

In building low priced homes, have we carried the dull low cost house too far? Shall we sacrifice sound construction and design under the mistaken idea that to survive in competition with the Jerry Builder such sacrifice is a "must" at the present time?

A symposium on this subject by members of the Chapter would be interesting.

The old issue of Public vs. Private Housing is up again.

Your Secretary is anxious to hear from you.

When will you be back in Architecture again?

When will you be able to attend your Chapter meetings?

ALEXANDER H. BAUER,
Secretary.

EARLY PLANNING SUGGESTED BY PRODUCERS' COUNCIL

A large volume of many types of postwar construction can be started as soon as the war in Europe ends, provided governmental restrictions on the manufacture and use of materials and manpower are relaxed in accordance with recently announced plans, Tyler S. Rogers, Chairman of the Technical Committee of The Producers' Council has stated.

"Although construction of new homes in great volume probably will not get under way as fast as other types of building, owing to the wartime need for lumber and to the fact that manufacturers of some kinds

of home equipment will require from three to six months for reconversion to peacetime production, it seems likely that there will be sufficient workers and materials to permit an immediate start on construction of highways and various public works, warehouses, factories, and other structures which do not require large quantities of manufactured equipment or of lumber," Mr. Rogers said.

"Military requirements for lumber are expected to remain relatively heavy for six months or more after the European war, although there probably will be a greater quantity of lumber for civilian use than is currently available.

"Individuals and companies desiring to build at the first opportunity should complete their blueprints, financing, and other arrangements as quickly as possible, because the demand for building products and for manpower undoubtedly will exceed the supply until after the end of the war with Japan.

"All standard types of building materials and equipment will be available as rapidly as the respective industries can reconvert to peacetime production. There will be no fundamentally new methods of construction and few new types of materials or equipment ready for widespread use in the several years immediately following cessation of hostilities.

"Deferment of building plans to await mystery materials, miracle houses, or major reductions in the cost of construction is not only futile but will deprive the owner of the advantages gained by early possession of the structure he seeks."

Expenditures for repair and maintenance of existing construction will amount to nearly \$25 billion during the first six years after the war, with improvements to public utility systems and highways accounting for nearly half the total, according to a forecast issued by The Producers' Council, organization of manufacturers of building materials and equipment.

"As compared with an estimated \$3 billion being spent for repair and maintenance, both public and private, during 1944, the expenditures for all types of improvements are expected to rise to \$4 billion during the first twelve months after the war and to reach an average of \$5 billion annually during the next five years," Russell G. Creviston, chairman of The Council's Postwar Committee announced.

"Reflecting the small amount of new non-military construction permitted during the war period, the postwar volume of repair and maintenance will exceed all previous records, including the peacetime peak of \$3.6 billion reached in 1929.

"The Council's forecast estimates that public utility improvements will average about \$1.5 billion in the five-year period after the war. Repairs to farm buildings are estimated at \$725 million annually, exceeding the value of new farm construction which probably will not average about \$585 million during the five years.

"Maintenance and repair of dwellings, other than farm homes, is expected to average \$1.1 billion, compared with new residential construction of about \$6.5 billion per year, as forecast by The Council's Market Analysis Committee.

"Repairs to industrial and commercial properties and to public buildings will aggregate \$600 million annually, and public works in excess of \$1 billion, of which \$860 million will be spent for repair and maintenance of the highway system.

YOU TOO CAN HAVE A HOME THAT IS DIFFERENT

Do you wish your home were Different? It can be! And with very little trouble. Here's what we did to our little place in Rockbottom Heights.

John and I put our heads together and looked over the entire place. That was rather difficult—looking it over with our heads together. John got a bad crick in his neck. But we came up with no end of ducky ideas.

First the walls. Just plastered or papered or painted. So dull! We wanted something new. So we thatched the walls. Thatching is very simple, once you get the hang of it. You just order a ton of hay; then you weave it into a neat thatch. Thatch all there is to it.

Next the furniture. Ours was comfortable. But so dull! We rummaged the secondhand shops and discovered some marvelous pieces. My dearest find was an old Chinese sampan. Perfect to make a lounge for the den! Patiently, layer by layer, we scraped through the sam until we got down to the pan. Then we let ourselves go! We upholstered the pan in red-and-green velvet, filled it with darling purple organdy cushions—and presto! The most unusual lounge imaginable!

What, then, for lamps? John to the rescue. He dug up an old pair of wading boots. These he upended, mounted on metal hat racks, and wired for lights. For shades we took a pair of my hats and perched them jauntily, one on each boot toe. The effect is starting.

As decorations, we used paper dolls. For some reason John has taken to cutting out a lot of them lately. But they look adorable, marching around our lovely thatched walls. And they tie the room to the rugs. These last, by the way, are our special pride. They're hooked. We hooked them from my Aunt Gertrude while she was out of town.

And there you have it. And the expense was next-to-nothing—a mere \$3458.67. You can do the same!

—GEORGIE STARBUCK GALBRAITH

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* * * * *

A man bought a canary from an animal dealer. "You're sure this bird can sing?" He said suspiciously. The customer left. A week later he reappeared. "Say! This bird you sold me is lame!" "Well, what did you want—singer or a dancer?"

COMPETITIONS ANNOUNCED

America's ideal postwar small home for the average family is the objective of the Second Annual Architectural Competition of the magazine "Arts & Architecture", sponsored this year by the United States Plywood Corporation, world's largest manufacturer of plywood, it was announced today.

Results of the competition, which is open to all architects, engineers, designers, draftsmen, technicians and students, will be offered to the public as usable and buildable plans. Prizes total \$2,500 with a first prize of \$1,250. The closing date for the competition will be December 20.

The first competition, last year, drew more than 500 entries submitted from every state and from ten foreign countries. Eero Saarinen, widely known Finnish-born architect, of Washington, D. C., working in collaboration with Oliver Lundquist, won first prize.

Although 88 per cent of the 1943 contestants voluntarily specified plywood, including seven of the eight winners, there are no requirements limiting contestants this year in terms of use of materials or land in their designs. Last year's competition was cosponsored by 23 manufacturers and associations in the building field.

The projected house is to be designed for the average American family: a man, his wife, and perhaps one or two children, although competitors may compose the family as they like so long as it can be considered fairly typical. The house can be designed either as a single unit or as part of a planned community.

It is pointed out by the cosponsors, however, that the competition aims to uncover designs for houses that can be built "within our experience in technique and materials". Known modern materials and techniques can be used in combination with those of the past and the cosponsors state "it is very desirable that consideration be given to those new materials which have been developed out of the war and that can legitimately be considered for housing."

Contestants are permitted the widest possible freedom "within the limits of good sense", but the cosponsors suggest a five to six thousand dollar house at pre-war cost for the designs and they comment "we naturally hope that a better dwelling unit can be produced in the post-war world for considerably less."

Second prize in the 1943 competition went to I. M. Pei and E. H. Duhart, architects studying at Harvard University, and third went to Raphael Soriano, Los Angeles designer. Pei was born in China, Duhart in

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Chile, and Soriano on the island of Rhodes.

The five honorable mentions went to George A. Storz and B. H. Bradley, both of Chicago; Susanne and Arnold, Wasson-Tucker, Boston; Fred and Lois Langhorst, San Francisco; and Royal A. McClure, Seattle.

Members of the American Institute of Architects are eligible to enter this competition, and Summer Spaulding, Fellow of The Institute, is acting as professional advisor to the competition, representing the A.I.A. Complete information on the competition, including a copy of the rules and the statement of its problem, can be obtained by writing Mr. Spaulding, care of "Arts & Architecture", 3305 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 5, California.

Following are the prizes: First Prize \$1,250; Second Prize \$500; Third Prize \$250; Honorable Mention \$100; Honorable Mention \$100; Honorable Mention \$100; Honorable Mention \$100.

Judges Named

Judges for the \$2500 "Arts & Architecture-United States Plywood Corporation Architectural Competition" for "America's ideal post-war small home for the average family," are:

Frederick Langhorst, A.I.A., San Francisco; John Rex, A.I.A., Gregory Ain, Charles Eames and J. R. Davidson, the last four from Los Angeles.

Results of the Competition will be offered to the public as usable and buildable plans.

J. R. Davidson is a modern designer who is responsible for some of the best work in the residential field in Southern California.

Frederick Langhorst, one of the best known younger architects in the San Francisco Bay area, won an honorable mention in the 1943 competition. For some years he was in the office of William Wilson Wurster, now Dean of the School of Architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is active in the A.I.A. and the State Association of California Architects.

John Leon Rex, graduate of the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, worked with Sumner Spaulding, F.A.I.A. He has been design engineer at the U. S. Naval Operating Base, San Pedro, California.

Gregory Ain, after studying at University of California, Los Angeles, and University of Southern California, won a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1940 for low cost housing and also won five awards in the national competition.

Charles Eames has worked extensively in the field of industrial design. He studied architecture in St. Louis and Washington Universities, traveled abroad and taught design at Cranbrook Academy of Art. He won two first awards in the Museum of Modern Art's Organic Design Competition.

HOW THEY SAY IT

Anybody knows that we Americans say, "elevator", and the British say, "lift", and we say, "street car," and they say, "tram." But here's one we hadn't heard before. In the Members' Column of the Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects (a remarkably fine magazine) appears this notice: "Member urgently requires flatlet - -". Now maybe you're saying that anybody knows we say, "flat", and they say, "flatlet."

HOSPITAL COMPETITIONS

The Modern Hospital Publishing Company is offering two hospital competitions open to architects, architectural students, and draftsmen, the first for the best design for a small hospital of approximately 40 beds, and the second for a small community health center. Awards, which will be in United States Treasury Bonds, are: first, \$1,000; second, \$750; third, \$500, and three Honorable Mentions of \$100 each. Carl A. Erikson, 104 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 3, Ill., is the architectural advisor. The deadline for entries is Dec. 1. The competition is approved by The American Institute of Architects.

The Delta Manufacturing Company, 620 East Vienna Avenue, Milwaukee 12, announces a contest for postwar shop planning, the contest to close October 31. Information may be had by writing the company.

A total of \$4,750 in war bonds is offered architects, engineers, designers and draftsmen in a competition for the most attractive and practical basement designs incorporating provisions for "flexible heating," the Bituminous Coal Institute announces.

"Flexible heating" is attained, according to the Institute, when heating facilities can be changed quickly to any type of fuel. The feature of flexibility assures the home owner protection against supply shortages or drastic price changes.

The program of the competition calls for design of the basement of a six-room house "in such a way that it shall be most useful, convenient, efficient and attractive." The design must include provision for "flexible heating"—that is, "for the use of any major fuel, including bituminous coal."

Conducted by the *Architectural Record*, with Kenneth K. Stowell, Editor-in-Chief, as professional adviser, the competition will close November 15. Winning designs will be published, with credit to the designers. Prizes, in war bonds, are as follows: first, \$1,500; second, \$1,000; third, \$750; and 15 prizes of \$100 each.

For complete details, together with the necessary title pasters and name pasters, address Kenneth K. Stowell, A.I.A., 119 W. 40th St., New York 18.

One cannot expect to enjoy a landscape if he is unwilling to climb a hill.

It is believed that large-scale construction of new homes and new highways will tend to restrict the volume of repair and maintenance in those classifications during the first postwar year, when the available supply of building materials and equipment will be insufficient to meet the full demand, but even during that critical year, total expenditures for improvements will exceed past records.

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TAFT COMMITTEE STUDIES HOUSING PROBLEM

Senator Taft's Sub-Committee on Housing and Urban Redevelopment of the Senate's Postwar Planning Committee has begun active work and is gathering information and viewpoints from a wide variety of interested groups as the first step in its consideration of the development of a long-range postwar housing program. It is believed that the results will be reflected in recommendations on current and future legislation. This fact-gathering is to be followed by hearings.

The primary aim of the sub-committee is to find out what is being done to insure a balanced housing program, particularly with reference to the part private industry can play in meeting the requirements of the mass market. Plans for disposal of publicly financed and constructed war housing are also being examined, as are the prospects of regrouping Federal housing agencies in case NHA, due to expire six months after the war emergency, is not continued as the over-all agency. Information and opinion are being invited on three main subjects:

1. The role of residential construction in the national economy. Under this heading the group is considering estimates of the annual volume of residential construction over a period of many years and the relationship between fluctuations in the volume and fluctuations in rents, property costs and building costs. Significance of the various features of the housing situation as revealed in the first housing census ever taken in this country—that of April 1940—are being discussed, and experience gained from the emergency war housing program is being evaluated.

2. Federal Housing and home financing legislation and the administration of agencies established under such legislation. It is the committee's purpose in this connection to compare accomplishments with the original objectives of the enactments. In some cases, it was pointed out, opinions differed as to the specific intents of Congress, and some provisions of a law which at the time of passage appeared incidental, assumed greater significance in the operations of an agency. For these reasons attention will be devoted to trends which appear to have been set in motion through administration of the laws by the agencies.

3. Specific questions of Congressional policy growing out of the existing situation. Under this important heading the Taft Sub-committee will seek testimony which might clarify the postwar status of various agencies connected with housing. The point at issue here has been the relative advantages and disadvantages of continuing the consolidated wartime control through NHA.

A second part of this phase of the survey will seek answers to the question of how present obstacles to improvement in housing may be minimized or removed. This entailed examination of the disparity between costs of occupancy and family income and means of lowering the major elements in the occupancy costs, such as capital costs, operating costs, upkeep and maintenance, fixed charges and profits.

— Tomorrow's Town

* * * * *

SAVE YOUR WASTE PAPER

SEES DEMAND FOR HOMES IN HIGHER BRACKETS

The majority of American families expecting to build their own homes to order when restrictions are relaxed on man power, materials and equipment, are budgeting an outlay of \$5,500 or more for construction alone, exclusive of land cost.

Finding to this effect, based on an analysis of authenticated reports on single-family dwelling construction contemplated by 18,428 families personally interviewed during the last seven months by its staff in all states east of the Rocky Mountains, was announced by F. W. Dodge Corporation, fact-finding organization for the construction industry.

A spokesman for the company pointed out that the greatest demand for homes as revealed by this survey is in the higher cost brackets of construction prohibited during the last three years by defense and war restrictions. Two thirds of the post-war demand is for homes to cost more than the War Production Board's maximum for eligible war workers, the executive declared.

The survey shows that fewer than 12 per cent interviewed expect to obtain a home built to order for \$4,500 or less, exclusive of land cost. It was also made known that 16 per cent expect to spend \$9,500 or more for dwelling construction.

The Dodge spokesman said that the figures apply to homes built to owners' orders, and not to dwellings built by operative builders for sale or rent.

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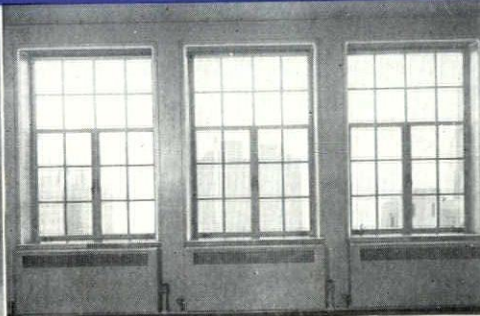
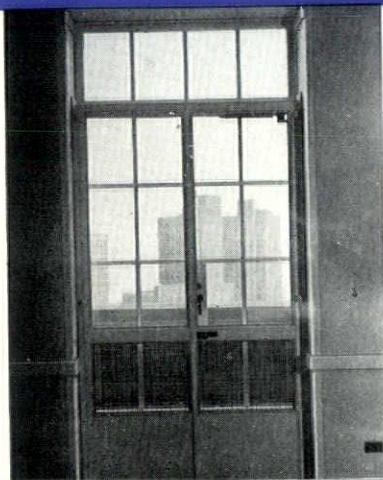
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Illustrated: Applications in Wesley Memorial Hospital, Chicago. At right: Plaster base in this lobby and throughout the building is Milcor Metal Lath.

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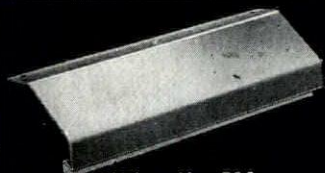
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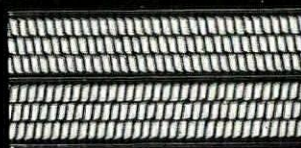
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